POLITICAL TOPICS.

WHAT IS TRANSPIRING IN SOUTH CAROLINA TODAY.

A Class of Papers that No One Wants to "Reconcile"-Chat with Judge Coth ran-Gov. Russell on Constitutions-Reform Opposition to a Convention.

We wish such fire eating papers as News to distinctly and emphatically seeking or desiring to "reconcile" their auxious to see the real Conservatives of countenance any appeal to the negro-State and the News to know that whatever we write does not apply to them, for when they join our party we shall sign that we are in the wrong. But we wrong to try and place either faction in democracy has been placed upon a ticket it is the duty of every true man to the more corrupt the community."rally to the support of that ticket. It was such sheets as the State and News that have worked up this division among our people, and if they are listened to will keep the chasm open. As to our work for the reform movement; we have nothing to regret or apologize for. That movement represented the people and the will of the people, and it the same fights were to be made over again, we would do exactly what we have done in the past. But we concede to the opposition honesty of purpose and the right to differ with us; but we do claim the same for our people. We have now but one ticket in the field, and there is no reason why the white voters of South Carolina should not once more get together, and make politics subservient to the prosperity and upbuilding of their State. To reconcile and bring these elements together will be our work for the next two years; but we do not desire to reconcile these venomous news-

Last Saturday we had a short talk with Judge J. S. Cothran, of Abbeville, at our depot, and found him one of the Cothran is a thoroughbred South Carolinian, and a man, too, whom our whole people love and honor. He voluntarily resigned two of the highest offices in the resigned two of the induced income and income against a convention. He argues:
against a convention. He argues:
against a convention. He argues:
against a convention. cal excitement that has racked our the administration, or advocated rebel- every occasion, and why is it thus? We said that he believed agitation tended to know their sentiments and fears as re-Coth. demanded of him to support the nominees of his party when they are made. Judge Cothran then went on to say the Democratic party would be a most tyto think just as certain leaders dictated, of his own opinion. But, of and set of principles, it then becomes the duty of every member to yield obeviews or not. In speaking of the consaid that our State constitutions were ed us the following article from the pen against all mortgages, or anything else of Gov. Russell, of Massachusetts, and that might be likely to upset it; that is which he says embodies his principles: the way we think it should be, safe

Ex-Governor Russell of Massachu- against any and all things." setts in his address before the Yale Law School, has said some exceedingly appropriate things as to what a constitution should be and as to what a constidicial evolution," has broadened the original English idea, until jurisdiction extends "from the ebb and flow of the gable water within our continental domain." The system of "comprehensive general principles and broad powers, sufficiently elastic to allow of expansion by proper construction, yet sufficiently distinct to be effective and protective, has stood the test of more than a hundred years, has carried us through foreign wars and civil conflict. fair to demand that they place their has adequately met a phenomenal in- suffrage and political liberty at the mercrease of population, wealth, and area cy of 160 men. Such a proposition vio-with its new and momentous questions, lates the very fundamental principles of has skilfully adjusted the delicate rela- our reform movement. tions between state and nation, and small population of the narrow coast line which embraced its thirteen original constituents." Substantially every re
small population of the narrow coast line which embraced its thirteen original constituents." Substantially every re
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small population of the narrow coast line white viole of the band raided. The band then any rate your association does not mix up these things. At any rate your association does not mix up in these local constituents. They reaching from ocean to ocean, as the of Illinois increased in volume in the ra-

ple whom they extol as the fountain of | One of our leading reformers remarked political wisdom. In one of the new states there are ninety prohibitions Pickens county, and was 92 years old, upon the legislature in the single matter of special legislation;" in another, the constitution "even fixes the time within which a judge must render his decision;" in North Dakota, it requires the supreme court of the state to go the work of the reporter, "to prepare a syllabus of the points adjudicated in each case." The primary purpose of a constitution is to create and define a governthe Columbia State and Greenville ment; its next is to secure personal and political rights and establish a few of the understand that The Headlight is not great and fundamental principles of government. To these may be added editors, or any of their kind. We are certain restrictions upon the administrative forces of government-the legisla-South Carolina-the men who refuse to tive, executive and judicial, But such restrictions must extend no further than and our farmers get together, and this these administrative agencies; that is, great result is the end for which we are they must not bind the principal, the working. But when it comes to these body politic. The convention for the extreme anti newspapers, why we had beiter security of the people may tell as soon try to reconcile a rattlesnake or future legislatures how they must work a meccasin. They have been repudiat- but not what they must do. Governor ed by their own side, and are now with- Russell rightly argues that these later out following or party. So we want the state constitutions are evidences of distrust. They show that society in those states does not trust itself in the selection of its own legislative representaget on the other side, for it is a sure tives; that the people though they do not say to a king "Come and rule over us," believe the people of our State are now does say to a convention, "Come and ripe for peace and harmony, and it is take care of us; we have weakened; we the duty of every good citizen to work to bave not the power of self-government bring about this happy result. It is which our fathers had." It is not unlikely that'some future historian after a the light of penitents, for we are all careful study of our modern state consti-Democrats. While we have a right to tutions will philosophically formulate as differ in party policy, when the brand of a law of political sciences, "The longer a constitution the weaker the people and Central Law Journal.

> This is a free country, and when the right is denied any man to differ with others, the would-be leaders who attempt such a gag rule will find themselves badly left. Why, certain politicians and newspapers are now trying to rule every man out of the reform party that does not support a constitutional convention. Well, it is our impression that when the experiment is tried these boses will find they have bitten off more than they can well chew. When a freeborn American citizen is asked to strangle his own views and support a measure just because our "leaders" so advise, he will go most too far. Now, let us see how this constitutional convention takes in South Carolina: The Lexington Dispatch, one of the ablest reform papers in our State, and that has done great work for the movement, has taken a decided stand against a convention, unless submitted to the people. The Yorkville Yeoman, another paper established by the farmers, and that is a staunch supporter of Gov. Tillman in its

last issue says that the people will not fairest men we have ever met. Judge support a constitutional convention unless they have a voice in saying whether or not they will adopt it when made. A farmer, writing in the last issue of the Cotton Plant, takes a decided stand State the past four years, has done new thing before the people, for it has naught to fan the flames of factional animosity; and neither has he denounced it seems that it has been voted down on lion against our laws. In speaking of will speak only for the farmers that surthe political situation, Judge Cothran round our immediate neighborhood. We improve and purify public affairs; that gards this convention; now it is admitted that in penniless circumstances, came to for four days he had been arguing a mill ted that the State constitution was frainthis city from no one knows where, and pond case down in Union, and knew all ed by the Republican party. Let that be took apartments at 431 Lindsay street. about stagnant water. And he was as as it may. There is one part of that She was evidently in great trouble of much opposed to stagnation in politics constitution that has been ever since it some kind, but when approached by the res fremed a protection to the farmers

ran then went on to say that he believed and poor widows and children of our a man could support the Alliance de- State who might in farious ways become mands and be as good a Democrat as if involved and be thrown out into the he stood upon the Chicago platform world without house or home. And with both feet; that this is a free coun- that part is the part of the homestead try, and every voter has the right to law, and we know that there is strong think as his judgment dictates; but it is opposition to that one feature of the constitution, and that is just why in our minds that the convention has always been voted down-was the fears that if there was ever a constitutional convenrannical organization if it required a man tion called that we would not know who that convention might be composed of and he was denied the freedom whether it would be made up of men that believed in some protection, or men that course, when our party meets in have been long wishing to see the day convention, and formulates a platform come to get the opportunity to wipe out that feature as part of the constitution. There may be some parts of the dience to those principles, and support old constitution that really ought to be the nominees, whether they suit his changed, and some might think that that very homestead feature is the one stitutional convention, Judge Cothran that cught to be changed, but somehow or other we that have seen the good too extended, and in many of them it there has been in it to some people was endeavored to legislate, instead of don't think so, unless it can be chauged simply framing organic laws. He hand to make it better by making it good

So far as Spartanburg county is concerned, unless a great revolution takes place in public sentiment in the next two tutton should not be. The constitution | weeks, we will roll up a majority of beof the United Staces, it is needless to tween two and three thousand against say, is a constitution as it should be: holding a convention. We have con-"In less than thirty words," says Gov. versed with at least three bundred farm-Russell, "it created our whole national ers and reformers from different relieved of collecting tours. judicial system." By eight words it sections, and are yet to find of them truthfully say in their letters established our admiralty and maritime the first man who will support a jurisdiction, which, "by magnificent ju- convention, unless it is submitted to the people for ratification or rejection. We ilar crimes to bloodthirsty men. It also believe that Geenville and Union will vote against it. In the latter county tide so as to cover every league of navi- Hon. Godfrey B. Fowler made the race for the legislature as an opponent to the convention, and was nominated by a large majority. The objections that our people have to a convention are: 1. They demand that the work be

submitted to them for ratification or rejection, and argue that if our leaders are not willing to trust them, that it is un

2. If a property suffrage qualification governed as efficiently 70,000,000 of is adopted, it matters not how small people scattered through forty-four states the amount, it will disfranchise fully one half of the white vote of the old cent constitution framed in a southern the money power. We do not know er western state is manifestly, in Gov. when our reform faction may go Russell's opinion, what a constitution out of power in South Carolina and should not be. The masterful power of should the antis regain control of the enunciating great principles in few words State government, they will draw the certainly seems to have passed away. line on the poor white man as well as As far back as 1848, the "constitution | the negro, and take his vote from him. 3. There is no doubt about an educatio of eight to eighteen;" in 1875, the tional qualification being adopted, which constitution of Missouri "in the ratio of will require a voter to read the constitueleven to thirty-one;" in 1891, the contion of his State "understandingly" and stitution of Mississippi became "almost write his name. Now, there are between a code of laws" containing two hundred one thousand and fifteen hundred white and eighty-five sections. There is no voters in Spartanburg county who are administrative detail too petty for the unlettered, and when you draw the edconstitutional delegate to try his hand ucational line they are disfranchised,

ture, not the judiciary, not even the peo- they have to fight for their rights with. last Saturday that his father lived in and while he had given his sons a good education, the old gentleman did not know a letter in the book. He has always prided himselt on voting the ticket of his choice, and is a good citizen. Now, to take this old man's vote from him, or make him dependent on some one else for the prvilige of casting a ballot,

would be an outrage, which his family will recent to any extremity. 4. Our state executive committee admits that a constitutional convention would cost \$50,000, which means 100 bales of 51 cents cotton taken from the tarmers of Spartanburg; for it matters not who pays taxes, it comes out of the tiller of the soil at last. Now, can our people afford, their present straightened fluancial condition, to incur this expense? And then we must remember, that this constitution can be amended, and made over new, if necessary, without costing one extra dollar, and by the legislature submitting any amendments it sees proper to the people for their ratification.

5. While it is true the anti papers are opposing the convention, this is no reason why an intelligent man should fight t. Every voter must think and act for himself, and not be guided either by the commands of one faction or another faction. This is a free country, and every for himself.

6. And while we admit that this conseveral good classes in it that we do not want changed. One is the homestead law, that has saved to many a poor woman her little home and bread for her children. Then there is another clause in the old constitution prohibiting a creditor from selling a wife's property to pay her husband's debts. Now is there a just and humane man in South Carolina who would want these laws changed? Better let the people "doctor" up the old constitution, and then they can say what changes they want.

7. When you disfranchise the negro. you also take the ballot from four-fitths so long as it remains true to its princiof our cotton mill operatives; and this vote is their most precious possession: And then, the pay of the members of the convention has not been fixed, and we cannot tell what it may be. If we are going to change our contitution, let us go to work in a business-like way, and give the white people a voice in saying what they want done: If the legislature will pass a bill outlining the work of the convention, and saying just how far it must go, fixing the time it can remain in session, and then regulate the per diem of members, so that the people can see what is expected of them, then they will readily vote for a convention. But if our leaders are afraid to trust the people how can they expect the people to implicitly trust and blindly follow them?

Now, those papers that are trying to rule The Headlight out of the reform party just because we don't support a convention, should set to work and answer the above arguments. When the vote is counted in Spartanburg county, you will see that this paper now, as in the past, is representing the wishes of a large majority of our reform voters .-

Who Was She?

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 23 .- About three weeks ago a lady giving her name as Mrs. Hulda Marino, richly attired, this city from no one knows where, and ing and interested ladies of avmnath the house, she would say nothing of her woes, nor divulge her home or identity. Although she had no money she carried two trunks, which were filled with gowns of the richest description, costly laces and expensive ornaments, seen at once to be the owner's and not stolen property. She was a woman of about 35 years of age and beautiful to an unusual degree, though pictures of herself hung up in her room revealed the fact that time had wrought changes in her beauty. The trunks in question were labeled with hotel tags from many foreign as well as American cities. Two weeks after her arrival she was taken sick. having no money nor friends it became necessary to take her to the hospital, where she died Friday night. An examination led four doctors to concur in the belief that she had suicided with opium. Saturday afternoon she was

Joseph H. Marino. Getilog Scared, COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 24.—Since the assassination of Treasurer Copes of Orangebur, the treasurers throughout the State are becoming frightened, and many of them are writing letters to the office of the Comptrolier General asking if there is no way for them to be Some that affairs like the murder of Mr. Copes are contagious, and suggest sim would not be surprising to hear at any time of the murder or attempted mur-der of some county officer. It is probable that the next Legislature will change the law making it the duty of County Treasurer's to go on collect

search was made of their contents, but

nothing was found to establish her identi-

ty except divorce papers granted her

March 3, 1887, by Henry Sheppard, of

Cook county, Chicago, from her hus-

band, who was named in the bill as

ed by the treasurers.—State. Pursuing the Cook Gang.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Oct. 24.-The news was brought here today by Deputy United States Marshals that the Cook gang of robbers who have been holding up trains and looting towns in ty but it is not known exactly how marshals. News of a light in which the bandits may be exterminated is tion, and that we as Democrats must looked for at any moment. The pur- win. suing officers say they will show no quarter to the robbers.

Got off Light.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24,-Bernard Klotz, Sr., Bernard Klotz, Jr., and Clarence Routh, who have been on trial since Monday, charged with shooting President William A. School of the selves and trust nobody a not the legisla take from these voters the only weapon years in the penitentiary.

"BE OF GOOD CHEER."

SENATOR HILL SPEAKS TO SOUTH ERNERS IN NEW YORK.

The Empire State Will Check the Repub ltean Tide-Not a Question of Hill or

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Senator David B. Hill this afternoon addressed a meeting of Southerners in the St. lames Hotel. The Senator was asked to meet the vice presidents and the members of the executive committee of the Association of Southern Democrats in New York in their headquarters in the St. James Hotel before going to the Carnegie Music Hall. He agreed to do so and the time was fixed for 4 o'clock. No one but the officers of the association and a few of their friends knew anything about the affair and consequently when Senator Hill entered the headquarters promptly at 4 o'clock there were less than a hundred people present. Before he had finished his speech, however, the news spread that Senator Hill was making a speech and the large room was very promptly filled. The association embraces nearly all the Democratic Southern business

men in the city.

President Dickerson introduced the Democratic candidate for Governor to man is given the right to vote and think the audience. The Senator talked more in a conversational tone than he usually does and his speech, although it was stitution should be amended, there are evident that he made no preparation, made a favorable impression. Seminary Hill began by saying that he did not intend to discuss the tariff question or question. "I simply the monetary question. "I simply want to tell you," he said, "that the Democratic party is the party of the Constitution, that it believes in the State rights, in the sovereignty of the States and in the personal liberty of citizens. It is the party of Jefferson and Jackson. It is the party upon the supremacy of which depends the future security of this country. It is the party to which I have always belonged and to which I shall always belong

"The Democratic party is a national party. It does not believe in a strong centralized government. It believes in the government of the United States. It believes in an honest administration. It has a record of which all good citizens might well be proud. It has re-cently been assailed on every hand and fears for its safety have been entertained. But I rejoice with you that if there is any such idea in other parts of the country, it has not entered into the heads of the Democracy of the Empire State. (Applause.) We, here, have stopped the tide. We do not propose to allow the rising tide of Republicanism to sweep over the country. We have given reasonable satisfaction to the people. Some mistakes have been made—some mistakes in local affairs but that is no reason why the great party of the country, the party upon whom the destines of the country depend, should suffer.

It is much easier to break down a party than to build it up. Mr. Whitney never said a truer thing than when he said: 'Let 1896 take care of itself. Let us take care of 1894. If the weather permits, and I don't think you Southerners are afraid of rain, I hope many of you will be with me tonight, in Carnegie Music Hall. Personally I am largely indifferent to the result of this contest, but the life of our party is at stake. The constitutional amendments have been discussed and debated and I am here to assure you as one who possesses or is supposed to possess some political judgment, that we are going to defeat those amendments. I am satisfied even if my canvass only involves that result. If we do not dethis election we might as well disband greater with an eight million crop, as a party. The best business interests of the city will be served by their defeat. I congratulate you upon your good organization. I believe in organization, although I am opposed to what is sometimes called machine, I believe in detail and legitimate expenditure of money for the printing of documents and the dissemination of good doctrines. I am opposed to any corrupt means in politics. A kind friend of mine said a few days ago with the best intentions, I do not doubt: 'Hill is a great vote-getter; he ought to be elect-I object to those phrases. I have no more means of getting votes than any other citizen. I have no methods of getting votes than that of going before the people and presenting to them the living questions of the day. buried in the potter's field. County of. It has been my fortune, or misfortune, ficers took charge of her trunks and a if you like, to be opposed to candidates who are millionaires, but I, myself, have no great means. I know no leger-demaine by which to secure votes. The citizens of New York, who have among them a large number of Southerners, have been very generous to me in the past. This time, I am the representa-tive of the party. We must win or lose with the candidates who have been nominated. I wanted other candidates, but now that the candidates have been chosen, I want to win this fight. Senator Faulkner spoke the truth when he told me that our campaign is attracting the attention of the country. The interest in it is great. I have been in many counties in this State and never have I seen so much interest displayed.

been passed. What would you gain by voting the Republican ticket. You can turn over this State to the Republicans, but you cannot have the Mckinley law enacted because the President's veto stands in the way. There is nothing to be gained by giving the Republicans

ing tours. It is an unnecessary law anyhow, as the county seats are the places for the collection of taxes, and control of this State. "Be of good cheer. We can win this lew taxpayers settle at the places visitfight. I know the country people. They are not fickle. They are not excited. the right direction. They are not Cleveland men, nor Hill men, they are Democrats. Of course it must be admitted that there is not the high exhibition of party patriotism that there should be in New York and Brooklyn. the Indian Territory raided Gibson should be in New York and Brooklyn. Station yesterday. They looted all the shops, escaping with considerable boolishness is incident to human nature and we must overlook these things. At are being hotly pursued by Indian matters. You can afford to look high-police and a strong posse of deputy er and see that great State and National questions are involved in this elec-

> Senator Hill was loudly applauded at the conclusion of his speech, and he shook hands with nearly every one present before returning to the Park Avenue Hotel.

> > Blown Up.

ARERDEEN, Oct. 24.—A dispatch received here from Peterhead, a seaport about twenty-five miles from Olympic Club some months ago, were seaport about twenty-five miles from relieved from suspense about 7 p. m., here, announces that the Swedish schoolat; and the controlling idea of our little and to be permitted to vote must violate constitution makers manifestly is that when they get—chance to manage matters, they must fix them to suit them—our county, and at the same time to kill. The extreme penalty is three selves and trust nobody a not the legisla take from these voters the only weapon. It is added that did it all by his ione self. The body was afterwards removed to the negro nothing was to be seen on the surface of the water but splinters from the schooler. All her crew perished

UNDER NINE MILLION BALES.

in Impartial Cotton Statistician Gives Some Figures.

press will publish tomorrow a circular of Mr. A. J. R. Landauer, one of the argest exporters from the South of American cotton, estimating the commercial crop of cotton for the current season at 8,885,000 bales.

Mr. Landauer estimates for Texas 2,700,000 bales, or an increase of 641,000 over last year; for the group of other Gulf States, embracing Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee, 2,700,000 baies, an increase of 484,000; for the Atlantic States, embracing North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama, 3,485,000, an increase of

210,000 bales. Calculated by percentage, he makes Texas gain 31 per cent, other Gulf States 22 per cent., and the Atlantic States 6½ per cent. His views are predicated on personal observations made Texas and in addition to the reports of a large number of experienced correspondents throughout the South.

Referring to reports promulgated relative to this season's growth, Mr. Landauer says: "From my own personal Morganiield blew open the car door observation and from what I learn from with dynamite, using a half stick with reports received, I feel satisfied that the yield of the present crop is exagger-

sted. He says the fact that 5,600,000 bales crew and passengers. were marketed from States other than Texas last year, notwithstanding the engine and struck northwest over the very poor yield of the Mississippi Val-ley bottoms, indicates that some very tion in Faquiere county and then to fine crops must have been raised in many sections of those States, leading to the inference that while good results may be obtained this sesson, they must be considered in a good many cases in comparison with like conditions last season. He finds Texas, Louisiana and North Carolina ahead of all other States, while the hill lands of Arkansas promise indifferent and, in many cases, poorer crops than last year. Georgia and South Carolina

crops are very much spotted, some good, others not better than last yearwhile the gain in Mississippi, is principally in bottom lands which promise better than for years, while the uplands will give an increase.

Mr. Landauer says that Egyptian and Indian crops will equal last season, while the Asiatic crop promises to prove disappointing. He claims that the spinning trade in England and Germany is improving; France reports good trade with prospects of mills con tinuing to work full time, and that in Russia many of the most prominent spinners and manufacturers have contracted ahead for their entire output for 1895, some having contracts up to March, '96. In America, he looks for a considera-

ble improvement over last season, and estimates the takings for the year by foreign and domestic spinners at 8,600, 000 bales of American cotton and calculates on this basis that should the current crop reach 8,900,000, the visible supply October, 1st, 1895, will not have increased more than 350,000 bales over that of October 1st, 1894.

He claims that with continued low prices, India will not ship anything ike the quantity she has shipped the last two years, and that with a reduction of the Asiatic crop, the demand for cotton from other centres will naturally increase, added to which he points to the probability of planters holding back a great deal of this up to where, under the roots of a blown year's product on account of low down tree, just as Searcey had describ-prices, and as cotton cannot be raised ed, the bag was taken out. Its conprices, and as cotton cannot be raised at present values, unless there is an tents were not examined. The party improvement, next season must wit- drove at once back to Calverton where nets a considerably reduced acreage. the bag was sealed and shipped to the He claims that the present heavy Adams Express Company at Washing-movement to market is not an indica-ton. The party will spend the night tion of the crop, as it might be even suicidal to sell an article which has gone far below the price of production,

concluding as follows: "American cotton has no competition, and hence America is in a far better position to dictate the price of this a matter of course, if planters continue at once, if they are so frightened by current prices as to demoralize others, then it is possible we may witness even lower prices yet. On the other hand, if they market gradually and hold a portion, their risk is certainly only nominal, if any, and if no great advance be established, we might, for a time at least, experience steady markets, followed by a healthy advance." Note-Mr. Landauer is Belgian consul here and manager of the American

Trading Company. Too Much for Bim, AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 24.—Harrison Smith, a negro laborer who worked for W. H. & W. B. Brigham, and who lived in Summerville, committed suicide. He shot himself twice with an rear of the Exposition grounds near the street car line. He was lying on the ground on his back in a pool of his had thoroughly made up his mind and was determined to end his existence. Harrison's troubles were of a domes. tic nature. He was the father of a large family who were entirely dependent upon his labor for a support. His house was encumbered, and what made matters worse and caused him to become despondent and lead him to commit the rash act was the present of twins his wife made him on Sunday Their heads and brains are working in which increased the count of his children from eleven to the unlucky number of thirteen. The large and sudden addition to his family broke Harrison up completely, and after meditating and soliloquizing he concluded life was a purden and that the responsibilities were greater than he could bear and ishness is incident to human nature decided to shake off the mortal coil. After dinner, while returning to work and after finding a quiet and secluded spot under the shade of the pines he laid himself down on the grass, pulled eyes pulled the trigger.

Not having been killed instantly he

imagined the bullet had missed the vital parts, he located his heart by run-ning his fingers over his breast until he struck the spot where the throbs of the organ of life were felt palpitating, and there he placed his pistol and fired the second shot, which put his lights out. Some of the negroes were of the opinion that Harrison had been murdered, when the jury being out seven hours oer Allen, loaded with gunpowder, but there was no reason for that theory returned a verdict which was: Bernard which was at anchor near Peterhead, and it is believed that he intentionally

SEARCEY CONFESSES

A Long but Successful Search for the Stolen Bonds and Stocks

CALVERTON, Va., Oct. 23.—Before being brought to Fredericksburg. Charles J. Searcey, the Acquia Creek train robber, made a confession which was taken down, put into typewriting and is now in the hands of the proper authorities. There were but two men concerned

in the robbery, Morganfield and Sear-cey. They had known each other before and had talked of a scheme of that sort, but Searcey for some time refused to go into it. They finally met in Washington and there agreed to rob a train, but fixed on no particular one From Washington they came to Fredericksburg and hanging about there for two or three days, staying in the woods most of the time, but coming to Fredericksburg several times. On the afternoon of the day of the robbery they walked to Brooks Station from while traveling through sections of Fredericksburg and there waited for North and South Carolina, Georgia, the northbound train. They got on the Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas and train at Brooks in the darkness, behind the tender, having been bidden near the pickle factory under a box car. When the train stopped they had no particular reason for selecting Acquai Creek as the spot for the robberg. fuse and cap in the end. Morganfield also entered the car, while Searcey stood outside and terrorized the train

After the robbery they got off the Midland and Balston and on by the Faquiere White Sulphur Springs, fol lowing the telephone line to Front Royal. Near Calverton they hid in the woods some of the goods they had gotten from the express car. After being brought here, Searcey

offered to go where these things, con sisting mostly of bonds and bank drafts, were hidden. On Monday he was taken in a team from Fredericksburg with Mr. Robert Pinkerton of New York, Sergeant C. W. Edrington of Fredericksburg and Mr. W. Sey mour White, Commonwealths attorney for Stafford county, over the route travelled by him in trying to escape, to endeavor to locate the spot where the bonds had been hidden.

Monday night, the party spent with ex Sheriff Hugh Adie of Stafford. Af-ter breakfast with Mr. Adie, the party set out to find the place where Morganfield and Searcey divided the mon ey and hid the express pouch contain ing the bonds and drafts. Up through the Stafford roads, they went by Stafford's store on to Bristowburg and to Calverton, Searcey trying to remember the road he and his pal travelled and the place he left the road. From Calverton the party drove to Catletts and from there back on the road to Staff ord's store.

About three miles from Catlettes, Searcey identified where they left the road and took to the woods. Driving into a field, the horses were tied behind hav stick and the search for the bag began. The shades of evening were falling and Searcey, handcuffed to Pinkerton, with Sergeant Edrington, ex-Sheriff Adie and Commonwealth Attorney White spread out through the pines. Searcey had described the spot exactly, but an hour's search failed to find it. It was getting quite dark when Mr. Adie called out that he had found the spot and all parties hastened here and drive back to Fredericksburg in the morning.

A Tarrible Collision. Houston, Texas, Oct. 24.-A terrible headend collision occurred at 12.40

this morning on the Southern Pacific

at Walker station, 23 miles west of here. The west bound passenger train article than any other she exports. As left Houston 40 minutes late and was running very fast to make up time to rush their entire product to market The telegraph operator at Walker had received a dispatch ordering the passenger to meet the east bound stock train there. When the passenger train pulled into Walker he failed to display the regular signal, and after changing the mail went back to his office, where he suddenly remembered his orders. In the meantime the passenger train in charge of Conductor Reed had pulled out at a high rate of speed. Atkinson realizing his blunder telegraphed to way stations, but all offices were closed except Rosenberg. At that point the extra stock train had receiv ed orders to take the siding at Walker for the passenger. Knowing the pas-senger was late Conductor Hesse and Brakeman Sandsbury mounted the engine, expecting to reach Walker, take the siding in time and let the passen-ger fly past. The extra stock train was old Rritish bull-dog pistol once in the breast and once through the heart. He was found dead about 4 o'clock last afternoon by a party of boys who were out hunting in the woods in the valley each in the foot of Monte Sano and in the straight and immed himself. Then at the foot of Monte Sano, and in the engine and jumped himself. Then rear of the Exposition grounds near came the frigutful crash, the two engines being badly mashed up. Conduc tor Marion Hesse and Brakeman Sans own blood and the pistol which had done the work was tightly clasped in on the engine jumped, but were caught national administration. What the country wants now is a fair trial of the Democratic measures that have sides receiving other injuries. Fireman Dan Gibson, of the passenger train, was badly burt on the leg. J. R. Irvin express agent, was injured on the head and Mike Garvey, brakeman, badly bruised. The most miraculous escape was that of E. P. Randolph mail agent. The mail car was telescoped and demolished; Randolph was thrown through his car into the express car but only slightly bruised. The escape of Express Agent Irvin was almost as miraculous, as his car was also wrecked. Five cars of cattle and horses were mashed to pieces, all the live stock being killed. Some of the freight cars took fire and were burned up. No damage was done to the passengers. The track was not cleared until tonight.

Small Pox.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 24 .- Several days ago a baby named Ruth Caston lied of smallpox and from this source has sprung five others. The child's father is an employee in the Pension his little gun out of his pocket, placed office and he communicated the disease it to his breast and after closing his to Judge E. M. Rucker, of the law deto Judge E. M. Rucker, of the law de-partment of the Pension Bureau and William Owens a messenger in the same bureau. Judge Rucker lives at a boarding house containing twentysix guests, Some have become frightened and left while others are quarantined. Three colored woman employed at the Caston residence caught the disease and one Mary Mundel is dead and Mary Taomas and Mary Brown have violent cases. Considerable excitement prevails among the clerks in the l'en non office over the matter. The cases have been removed to the hospita! for contagious diseases, and the Health Department is taking every sanitary precaution to prevent the spreading of the disease.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Oct 23 .- Four men robbed every store, and the post office, in the village of Watova, a station on the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railroad. A hold up at Talials, six miles this side of Watova, was anticipated, but did not take place. A posse of United States marshals have left for Gibson, where they will be joined by Indian police and others, when a concertrated effort will be made to capture the robbers who held up the train Saturday night. John Van' who the horses for the robbers Saturday night, was brought in yesterday morning and is now in the United States jall. A reign of terror prevails along the line of the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Road

Reign of Terror.

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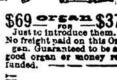
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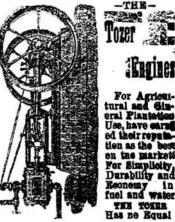


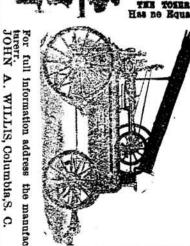


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